Number 343 THE March 16, 1793.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

SATURDAY, March 16, 1793.

WILL BE LET,

(For a year, or longer term.)

A Commodious and well situated farm on moderate terms, in Mount Pleasant township, Westmoreland county, within eleven miles of Greensburgh, and nine of Ligonier, well known by the name of the Nine Mile Run, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, containing 350 acres, (being part of General Gift) whereof upwards of 100 acres are cleared, 30 acres of which is excellent meadow, and 60 more may be made at a small expence, the remainder good plough land, all under good fence and well watered. There are on the premises a log dwelling house, with three rooms and a kitchen with a loft, under a good shingle roof, with other buildings, as a log barn, with a good threshing floor, out stables, still house, and spring house—the place altogether is well calculated for farming, and a more convenient stand for a public house will not be easily met with between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh; the state road passes through it, and a public house has been kept there in good repute for several years. The country around is very well settled and improved, grist mills convenient, and the Chesnut ridge, to which this farm is adjacent, affords an excellent range for stock the greatest part of the year. For terms apply to Wm. Lockry, Esq. near the premises, John M. St. Clair, Ligonier mills, or Danl. St. Clair, attorney at Law, near Norris town, Montgomery county.

December 30, 1792.

Hemp Wanted.

A GENEROUS price will be given for good clean Hemp, by

MARGARET ROSS,

Who informs those persons that received Hemp seed to pay in Hemp, that their engagements has been up since December, and requests they will be speedy in paying off the same.

Pittsburgh, March 4, 1793.

MODERN CHIVALRY,

VOLUME III.

By H. H. BRACKENRIDGE,

Just Published and to be Sold by the Printer.

Price—Three Shillings & Nine Pence.

Pittsburgh, February 23, 1793.

STRAYED *from the subscriber, in the month of August last, a HEIFER 4 years old next June, cropt, and two slits in the left ear, she has a white spot on her forehead, white back, and black sides: it is supposed she has calved this winter. Any person giving information where she is, shall be generously rewarded. A stray Cow, light brindled colour, about 5 years old, marked on the off ear, came to the plantation on which the subscriber lives, last fall. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.*

JAMES M'LELLAND, living two miles from Pittsburgh.

Feb. 23, 1793.

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioners of Westmoreland county, until the first of April next, for the purpose of building a JAIL *in the County aforesaid. The building to be of stone, the lower part vaulted over. Proposals to be made by the perch, the undertaker to find hands, materials, &c. necessary for the building. Also Proposals for the Carpenter work will be received. The Proposals to be left at the Office of* Joseph Cook, *Esq. Greensburgh.*

GEORGE SMITH,)
ALEX. M'DOWELL,) Commissrs
JAMES WHITE,)

February 23, 1793.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED the 17th instant, WILLIAM ALLEN, a soldier in the rifle corps of the American Legion. He is about 18 years old, about 5 feet 11 inches high, black eyes, red hair, fair complexion, and very handsome. He was inlisted in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and formerly lived on Pigeon creek in said county; he has no regimentals, as he did not join the legion. It is probable he will go to Kentucky, as some of his friends live there. Any person that will secure said deserter, or deliver him to any officer of the Legion of the United States, shall receive the above reward and reasonable expences.

REASIN BEALL, Ensign,
3d S. L. and Adjutant of Rifle Corps.

Legionville, 26th Feb. 1793.

Lots for Sale,

IN the new Town of LEWISBURGH, on French creek, nearly opposite the mouth of Cussewanga. From its delightful situation in the centre of a very extensive and fertile country, now opening for settlement in consequence of an act of the legislature of Pennsylvania, granting the pre-emption of land to actual settlers—There is a saw and grist mill, with a number of settlers, a public garrison, &c. now on the spot, which, together with many other advantages, seems to encourage the immediate growth of a considerable town, which in all probability in a very short time must become the seat of a new county. The elegance of its situation, the beauty and fertility of the surrounding country, are sufficient recommendations. The price of each lot is Six Dollars. For further particulars enquire of DAVID MEAD, on the premises.

February 20, 1793.

P. S. Should it be an object, settlers in town can be accommodated with out lots adjoining, of five acres each.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in the forks of Yough, about September last, one brindled two year old heifer, marked with half a crop in the near ear, also one red and white ditto, one year old past, marked with a crop in the near ear. The owner may have them again by proving property and paying charges.

JOSEPH BECKET.

Allegheny county, March 6, 1793.

Foreign Intelligence.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

DECEMBER 26.

TRIAL OF LOUIS XVI.

IT having been decided on Tuesday, in consequence of a request from the commandant general of Paris, that the unfortunate Louis should be brought to the bar the next morning, at nine o'clock, the sitting of Wednesday commenced at that hour.

Within a few minutes afterwards, the president said, "I announce to the assembly, that Louis and his defenders are ready to appear at the bar. I forbid the members or the spectators to shew any signs of censure or approbation." Louis then appeared at the bar, accompanied by M. M. Lamorigen, Malherbes, Tronchet, de Seze, the mayor of Paris, and the commandant of the national guards.

The president said, "Louis, the convention has decreed, that you shall be definitely heard to-day."

Louis—"My counsel will read to you my defence."

M. de Seze then read for some hours the defence, of which the substance is here given, as exactly as we can recollect it, though the whole could by no means be contained within the limits of a newspaper. It began thus:

"Citizen representatives of the nation, the moment is then arrived, in which Louis, accused in the name of the French people, and surrounded by the counsel which humanity and the law have given him, is about to deliver his justification. Even the silence with which we are surrounded, informs me, that the day of justice has succeeded to the day of presumption and pre-judgment. The misfortunes of kings have something much more affecting and more sacred than those of other men; and he, who once occupied the most brilliant throne in the universe, ought to excite the most powerful interests. You have called him into the midst of you, and he is come, with calmness; with dignity, strong in his innocence, supported by the testimony of a whole life. He has discovered to you such to be his thoughts, by discussing, without preparation, without examination, charges which he could not foresee, and offering an extemporary defence. Louis could only tell you of his innocence; I come to prove it. Would that this circle could increase till the whole multitude of citizens, who have received a dreadful impression against him, could be contained in it, that they might form a different opinion. Louis knows that Europe expects, with impatience, the judgment which you shall give: he knows, that posterity will, one day, investigate it; but he considers only his cotemporaries. Like him, we forget posterity, and see only the present moment."

M. de Seze then said, that the question might be considered in two points of view, either with respect to Louis before or after his acceptance of the constitution. The nation, he admitted was the sovereign, and was free to give it what form of government it pleased; but the nation itself could not exercise its own sovereignty, and must, therefore, delegate it. In 1789 the nation chose a monarchial government, and decreed the inviolability of its chief. He then shewed, that the forfeiture of the throne was the only punishment to which the king, according to the constitution could be subject; and that it was only for crimes committed after this destitution, that he could be tried, like other citizens. Either the crimes of which Louis is accused, were held crimes by the constitutional act, and of course, if proved, were to be punished according to that act, or they were not to be found in it; and were, therefore, not to be punished at all.

He would, however, admit, for argument's sake, that the crimes were all proved, and all mentioned in the constitutional act. What then was the punishment? The abdication of the throne. But it might be said, that the nation had already abolished the throne so that there was no further punishment of Louis, were new laws to be made, applicable only to one man, and formed since the accusation itself.

If, however, Louis was to be deprived of his inviolability as a king, he must then, of course, have the right of being judged like a citizen, and in that case, where were the preservatory forms of trial decreed for citizens by the law? Where were the jurors, those hostages for the lives and honor of citizens? Where was the proportion of suffrages which the law had so wisely established? Where that silent ballot which inclosed within the same urn the opinion and conscience of the judge? "I speak to you," said M. de Seze, "with the freedom of a freeman: I search among you for judges, and I see only accusers; you would give judgment upon Louis, and you have accused him; you would try him, and you have already expressed your will.

"As to the charge of having wished to dissolve the national assembly—Was it forgotten, that Louis had convoked it? Was it forgotten, that during 50 years princes, more jealous of their authority, had constantly refused that convocation? Was it forgotten, that but for Louis—but for the numerous sacrifices to which he had consented, the audience could not then be sitting, to deliberate upon the interests of the state?"

He would not then speak of the memoir in which Calon was said to have the care of producing a counter revolution, intrusted in part to him; but even upon an ordinary trial, could it be permitted, that papers taken from a citizens, without an inventory and unsealed, by the invasion of his house, should be produced in the evidence against him? In some of those papers, mention was made of the money which had been expended; but even if it was denied, that this expence was for purposes of benevolence, could it be forgotten, how easily kings were circumvented and deceived? The plan of a letter to La Fayette and Mirabeau, was spoken of, but this letter had not been sent; and, as the letter of thanks to Bouille, the constituent assembly itself had voted thanks to that officer.—But the words were still to be uttered which would immediately overthrow the whole series of accusations—they were those: "Subsequent to all these circumstances, Louis accepted the constitution. The constitution was the pact of alliance between the people and the king—there was no longer any contention—the past was forgotten.—What had been done subsequent to this acceptance, was now to be examined.

"The constitution has not ordered the guarantee of the king for the ministers; but, on the contrary, had commanded the responsibility of the ministers for the king; and even if the constitution was forgotten, the king and his ministers could not be both ac-

ouſed for the ſame acts. Louis had been accuſed of delaying the execution of the decree relative to Avignon—the miniſter Delaſſart had been accuſed of the ſame thing. Louis had been accuſed of not communicating intelligence of the treaty of Pilnitz; but was not that the province of the miniſter, even if it had been a public, inſtead of a ſecret tranſaction? He had been reproached with the troubles of Nimes, Jales, and other places; but was the king to be anſwerable for all the troubles of a great revolution? The account given by Narbonne was laid to the charge of Louis; but had not the national aſſembly itſelf declared, that Narbonne carried with him the regrets and the confidence of the nation? The ſurrender of Longy and Verdun were imputed to him; but were not the inhabitants of theſe places the guilty perſons? And who had appointed the commander of Verdun, who choſe rather to die than to yield?—Was it not Louis?"

M. de Seze purſued his ſpeech with much perſpicuity, contending and ſhewing, that either Louis had no knowledge of the circumſtances with which he was charged, or that they were not criminal; or that he could not be held reſponſible for them; or that, if reſponſible, the puniſhment could not juſtly, or even lawfully, be greater than the depoſition.

With reſpect to the affair of the 10th of Auguſt, he argued, that the king had made no preparations for the defence of his own palace; that the conſtitutional magiſtrates were with him, and that one of thoſe read the article of the law which authoriſed the oppoſition of force to force; that when he was invited to the aſſembly, he went there, and that the battle did not commence until an hour afterwards. It had been ſaid by many deputies in the convention, that they had aſſiſted in producing the events of that day: If then, they had been premeditated, how could Louis be accuſed of them; Louis, who had never given a ſanguinary order; who, at Varennes, choſe rather to return a captive than to expoſe the life of one man; who, on the 20th of June, refuſed every ſort of defence, and choſe rather to remain alone in the midſt of his people?—Louis, of whom hiſtory would be heard to ſay, that during a reign of twenty years he had borne only an example of manners, juſtice and œconomy? who had aboliſhed ſervitude in his domains; who, when the people wiſhed for liberty, gave it to them?

There was here ſome murmur; but the counſel went through ſeveral other articles of the accuſatory act, which it is leſs material to notice here, and admoniſhed the convention, that hiſtory would judge their judgment.

At the concluſion of the ſpeech, Louis roſe and ſaid, "Citizens, the means of my defence have been juſt expoſed to you; I ſhall not reſume them. In ſpeaking to you, perhaps haps for the laſt time, I declare that my conſcience reproaches me with nothing—My defenders have ſaid only the truth.

"My heart is torn when I perceive myſelf ſuſpected of having wiſhed to ſhed the blood of the people, and eſpecially of being the author of what paſſed on the 10th of Auguſt. I avow, that the multiplied proofs of my love for the people, ſeem to me ſufficient to remove from me this charge, and prove, that I have not feared to expoſe myſelf, that blood might be ſaved."

The preſident preſenting a note to Louis, aſked him if he knew the writing?

Louis—No.

Preſident—Do you recollect theſe five keys?

Louis—I cannot immediately recollect them: I know I returned ſome to Thierry when I was at the convent of the Feuillans, but cannot poſitively ſay that theſe are the ſame.

Preſident—Have you nothing elſe to ſay in your defence?

Louis—No.

Preſident—You may withdraw.

Louis and his counſel withdrew.

The aſſembly remained ſilent ſome minutes, when Manuel addreſſed them as follows:

"Citizens, I require Louis's defence to be depoſited in the court as his accuſation; and that it, as well as every other proceeding, ſhould be printed, diſtributed in leſs than 24 hours to the members of the aſſembly, and ſent to the different departments. I move likewiſe, that we adjourn this buſineſs for three days."

Geniſſeux and Thuriot demanded, that the defence of Louis ſhould be ſigned by him and his counſel.—Decreed.

Dahem—It is the practice of every tribunal, after having the defence of the accuſed, to paſs immediate judgment. I demand, that the nominal appeal ſhall be immediately taken on this queſtion: Shall Louis ſuffer death, or ſhall he not?—Loud applauſe from the tribunes.

The preſident deſired ſilence.

It was propoſed, that Louis ſhould be immediately conducted back to the Temple.—Decreed.

Bazire—I demand that judgment ſhould paſs on Louis before we adjourn (Loud clapping from the galleries.)

Lanjuinais—I riſe to oppoſe the motion of Bazire: The time of cruelty is paſſed, ſays he; no longer let decrees be forced from us. Is it wiſhed, that we ſhould deliberate without having time to conſider the defence? Is it wiſhed, that Louis the laſt ſhould be judged by the conſpirators of the famous day of the 10th Auguſt?

(The mountain uttered dreadful cries, and required that the ſpeaker ſhould be ſent to the Abbay priſon.)

Lanjuinais inſiſted, that the members of the convention could not be, at the ſame time, accuſers and diſpenſers of the law. He demanded the repeal of the decree which declares, that Louis ſhould be judged by the convention; and that they ſhould confine themſelves to taking proper precautions till they ſhould decree by what tribunal Louis ſhould be judged.

The trial was interrupted by a letter from the defendants of Louis XVIth, in which they obſerve, that the ſpeech pronounced in favor of the prince, digeſted in haſte, and filled up in different parts with ſcratches and alterations, ought not to be conſidered as the copy which ſhould be made public. The counſel therefore demanded a ſight of the proofs before it was publiſhed, which was accordingly granted.

Lecoitre demanded an arreſt of judgment for three days.

Duhem wiſhed it to be ſettled without adjourning. (Loud applauſes from the tribunes.)

We are judges, and not hangmen, exclaims Kerſaint; give us time to examine. (Hiſſes.)

The preſident put the vote of adjournment.

Loud cries from the inhabitants of the mountain; the cut throats of the convention, who ſurrounded the chair reproved and threatened the Preſident. The galleries joined them.

Julian reproached the Preſident for having held a converſation with Malſherbes, and he propoſed, that he ſhould quit the chair. The preſident was enabled, after ſome difficulty, to explain and juſtify himſelf. He offered to give up the chair to Barrere.

In the midſt of this confuſion, a deputy exclaimed: we wiſh the deſtruction of the tyrant of the country, but at the ſame time we are not willing to be ſurpriſed. Another exclaimed, that it had been moved in the parliament of England, whether an ambaſſador ſhould be ſent to influence the conſultations of the convention

The convention, ſays Ducos, ought no more to attend to the ravings of Burke, than to the manifeſtoes of the Duke of Brunſwick.

At length Couthon propoſed a decree, which was adopted almoſt unanimouſly, "That the diſcuſſion ſhould remain open, and that all other buſineſs being laid aſide, the convention ſhould entirely apply themſelves to the affairs of Louis Capet, till ſentence ſhould be finally paſſed on him."

Amendments were propoſed, and freſh tumults enſued. Petion wiſhed to ſpeak, but he was interrupted by cries. The liberty of ſpeaking was however granted him by a decree. We will not have Petion's opinion, exclaimed Buraot. The banditti from the mountain roſe up; two hundred members, on the left, oppoſed them, and the riot became general. The preſident obtained ſilence and deſired Petion to proceed.

This deputy, after complaining that it was utterly impoſſible for him to approach the gallery without ſubjecting himſelf to the moſt opprobious calumny, inſiſted that the decree of adjournment ſhould have no weight in prejudging the queſtion.

Bazire pretended that Petion only confuſed the buſineſs.

The unhappy Louis delivered his few words with an air of the greateſt ſincerity and emotion, ſhedding tears as he ſpoke. Himſelf and counſel were heard very attentively.

Friday, December 28.

A letter from the miniſter for foreign affairs, was read, ſtating that the charge des affaires of the court of Madrid had juſt ſent him two declarations of the Spaniſh miniſtry.

Copy of the firſt Declaration.

"The French government, having teſtified to that of Spain, a deſire of ſeeing that neutrality formerly atteſted which in fact prevails between the two nations; his Catholic majeſty has authoriſed the underſigned, principal ſecretary of ſtate, to declare by this note, that Spain will obſerve on its ſide, the ſtricteſt neutrality in the war in which France is engaged with other powers.

"This note ſhall be exchanged at Paris with another ſigned by the miniſter for foreign affairs, in which the ſame aſſurances ſhall be given on the part of France.

(Signed)

FIRMADA LE DUC D'ALCUDIA.

"Madrid, the 17th Dec. 1792."

Copy of the ſecond Declaration.

"The Catholic king, in conſequence of the neutrality agreed upon between Spain and the French government, on an aſſurance of the friendſhip and good faith of the French nation, ſhall order the troops on the frontier to retire, retaining, in places of ſtrength, the number neceſſary for the ſervice, and that of their reſpective detachments, which ſhall be executed immediately after the French have delivered a declaration ſimilar to the preſent, promiſing to act on their part in the ſame manner. Commiſſioners ſhall be appointed by both parties, to aſſiſt at the execution of this agreement, at the period which may be fixed; and all meaſures ſhall be taken with mutual conſent, acting with that good faith which is proper.

"This note, ſigned by the principal ſecretary of his moſt Catholic majeſty, ſhall be exchanged at Paris, for another ſigned by the miniſter of foreign affairs, in which the ſame aſſurances ſhall be given on the part of France.

(Signed)

FIRMADA LE DUC D'ALCUDIA.

"At Madrid, Dec. 17, 1792."

VIENNA, November 25.

There is no more talk of peace—our court is reſolved to ſacrifice every thing rather than yield to France; beſides the 20 battalions which are already marching, further orders have been given for 110,000 men. This immenſe army will require 15,000 horſes for the tranſport of the ammunition and proviſion, and 30,000 men to conduct the waggons, to follow the magizines, &c. The Hungarian army of 72,000 men are already on their march, and are arrived in the environs of Vienna. The Archduke Palatine commands them in perſon. The diet of Ratiſbon has now given its conſent to the triple quota to be furniſhed by the different ſtates of the Roman empire. The elector of Bavaria has already furniſhed his contingent, which is to rendezvous at Donauwert, and from thence to march to Manheim.

Dec. 15. We have accounts that the Porte is arming againſt Ruſſia.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.

Warlike preparations go on here with the utmoſt alacrity, and every arrangement is making for a moſt vigorous campaign, to be entered upon as early next ſpring as poſſible.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 15.

We have juſt learned that the day before yeſterday an action took place between the French and the Auſtrians poſted on the heights of Verviers.—The battle was ſupported with great valour on both ſides, till the Imperialiſts were obliged to give way, leaving Rechin and Herve to the French, and retiring to the woods of Aix-la-Chapelle.

LONDON, January 8.

At Oſtend, there was a very ſerious riot on new year's day. The burghers of that place, had determined to cut down the tree of liberty, but the French troops were collected to prevent them. In the affray one poor man was killed.

The following invitation from the French General at Antwerp, has been addreſſed to ſome mercantile houſes in London.

Antwerp, Dec. ——.

The firſt year of Liberty and Equality.

To our Brothers, the Engliſh Friends of Liberty and Equality.

"I haſten to impart to you the opening of the Scheldt, and to appriſe you, that a diviſion of the naval force of our republic has already reached the port of Antwerp, without meeting with oppoſition, either on the part of the Dutch fort of Batz, or of their frigate ſtationed at the ſame place. The river being thus open, this ſuperb city is about to recover its ancient celebrity and its riches; and this new Tyre will owe its liberty and its ſplendor to a free and generous nation, which merely ſeeks friends and allies. In this number we reckon you, and invite you to ſend your ſhips to this port, protected by the arms of the French and Belgic Republic.

"Friends of Liberty and Equality! I ſalute you, and aſſure you of ſentiments of the moſt perfect confraternity.

"The Lieutenant General of the armies of the French Republic, Commandant of the City and Citadel of Antwerp, as well as of Weſtern Brabant.

MARASSE."

(Superſcribed)

To the Citizens —— and —— Merchants of London.

We can now take upon us to aſſert poſitively, that the deſtination of the ſquadron which ſailed on Monday laſt from the Downs, under commodore Murray, is the Scheldt.

The official advices received yeſterday from Holland, confirm our former report, that the ſtates general are determined to maintain their excluſive right to this river, the navigation of which is guaranteed to them by the moſt ſolemn treaties. It is likewiſe the firm intention of our court to ſubſtantiate this right for the Dutch by force of arms if neceſſary, and it is for this purpoſe that Commodore Murray has been diſpatched to the Scheldt.—We have reaſon to believe, that he has poſitive inſtructions to block up the French ſhips now lying in that river, and to prevent others from paſſing the entrance of it! We think it

not improbable but that the French may infolently make the firſt attack.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated December 30.

"General Dumourier is ſafely arrived here, and will, as ſoon as poſſible, appear before the national convention.

"The ſections ſeem determined to have the blood of the king; that of Luxemburgh has threatened the convention to elect a protector; that of Pancheon Francois have declared themſelves to be in a ſtate of inſurrection.

"Orders have been ſent from the war office, to ſend 40,000 men to the aſſiſtance of Gen. Cuſtine.

We learn that the whole militia of the kingdom is ſhortly to be called out. The number of the militia of England and Wales, when completely embodied, amount to 30,840.

Every meaſure of the Britiſh cabinet ſeems preparatory to war. The utmoſt energy pervades every department of the ſtate, with which it is ſatisfactory to ſee that the ſpirit of the people keeps pace.

By an expreſs from Amſterdam, received by Saturday's Dutch mail, we learn that the troops of his Sardinian majeſty have gained a ſignal advantage over the French in Savoy—that they had taken all their magazines at Soſpelo; three ſtandards; 50 priſoners, and killed and wounded a conſiderable number. The loſs of the Sardinians was very inconſiderable.

Extract of a letter from Genoa.

"On the 18th Dec. admiral Truget ſailed from Porto Spezzio, with a ſquadron of 14 ſail of the line, and 12 frigates. He ſteered for the iſland of Corſica. What the object of this formidable ſquadron is, it is at preſent difficult to conjecture; but from the reinforcements which it has lately received, it may be concluded, that ſome grand enterpriſe is in projection; ſome plan of conqueſt or of plunder."

American Affairs.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.

Late letters from London mention the death of Mr. Rumſey, in that capital. He was a native of Maryland, and well known both here and in Europe for his ingenious mechanical inventions.

By a veſſel from Cadiz, we learn the Spaniard were fitting out a large fleet in January: deſtination unknown.

By accounts from England, the manning of their newly commiſſioned ſhips of war goes on very heavily. For the firſt fortnight days in January the returns to the admiralty amounted only to 750 men, a ſtrong proof that the brave tars no longer conſider themſelves in the light of bull dogs whoſe only uſe and end is to kill or be killed by Frenchmen.

A letter from St. Jago de la Vego, of a late date informs, that the inhabitants of the place were very ſickly; that there had been no rain for the ſpace of three years; and that the mortality had been ſo great, that piles of human bones were lying in the ſtreets.

Daniel Shays, who commanded the inſurgents of Maſſachuſetts, in the year 1787, has petitioned the legiſlature of that commonwealth to reſtore him to citizenſhip.

Among the diſcoveries of this enlightened age, an ingenious mechanic in Connecticut, has invented the art of making paper that the hotteſt fire cannot conſume.

The following are the Reſolutions preſented by Mr. Gil-s, on Wedneſday laſt, and now (except the two firſt and the laſt) before a committee of the whole houſe.

Reſolved, that it is eſſential to the due adminiſtration of the government of the United States, that laws making ſpecific appropriations, ſhould be ſtrictly obſerved by the adminiſtrator of the finances thereof.

Reſolved, That the violation of a law making appropriations for monies, is a violation of that article of the conſtitution of the United States, which requires, that no monies ſhall be drawn from the treaſury but in conſequence of appropriations made by law.

Reſolved, That the ſecretary of the treaſury has violated the law, paſſed the 4th of Auguſt 1790, making appropriations of certain monies, authorized to be borrowed by the ſame law, in the following particulars, to wit.

1ſt. By applying a certain portion of the principal borrowed to the payment of intereſt falling due upon that principal which was not authorized by that, or any other law.

2dly. By drawing part of the ſame monies into the United States, wi hout the inſtruction of the Preſident of the United States.

Reſolved, That the ſecretary of the treaſury has deviated from the inſtructions given by the Preſident of the United States, in executing the authorities for making loans, under the acts of the 4th and 12th of Auguſt, 1790.

Reſolved, That the ſecretary of the treaſury has omitted to diſcharge an eſſential duty of his office, in failing to give Congreſs official information in due time, of the monies drawn by him from Europe into the United States—which drawing commenced December 1790, and continued till January 1793, and of the cauſes of making ſuch drafts.

Reſolved, That the ſecretary of the treaſury has, without the inſtructions of the Preſident of the United States, drawn more monies, borrowed in Holland, into the United States, than the Preſident of the United States authoriſed to draw under the act of the 12th of Auguſt 1790; which act appropriated two million of dollars only, when borrowed to the purchaſe of the public debt, and that he has omitted to diſcharge an eſſential duty of his office, in failing to give official information to the commiſſioners for purchaſing the public debt, of the various ſums drawn from time to time, ſuggeſted by him to have been intended for the purchaſe of the public debt,

Reſolved, That the ſecretary of the treaſury did not conſult the public intereſt in negociating a loan, with the Bank of the United States, and drawing therefrom 400,000 dollars at 5 per centum per annum, when a greater ſum of public money was depoſited in various banks at the reſpective periods of making the reſpective drafts.

Reſolved, That the ſecretary of the treaſury has been guilty of an indecorum to this houſe, in undertaking to judge of its motives in calling for information which was demandable of him, from the conſtitution of his office, and in failing to give all the neceſſary information within his knowledge, relatively to the ſubjects of reference made to him of the 19th January, 1792, and of the 22d of November 1792, during the preſent ſeſſion.

Reſolved, That a copy of the foregoing reſolutions to be tranſmitted to the Preſident of the United States.

ANECDOTE.

A YOUNG member in the Houſe of Commons, (in England) was inclined to diſplay his oratorial powers, by the ſucceſs and applauſe with which ſome eloquent members were attended; accordingly, on a certain ſubject he roſe up with great importance, and ſaid, *Mr. Speaker, have we laws, or have we not laws? If we have laws, and they are not obeyed, to what end were theſe laws made?* After he was ſeated ſome time, another member aroſe and ſaid, *Mr. Speaker, did the honorable gentleman who ſpoke laſt, ſpeak to the purpoſe, or did he not ſpeak to the purpoſe? If he did not ſpeak to the purpoſe to what purpoſe did he ſpeak.*

Pittſburgh, March 16.

We hear that the Cornplanter, New Arrow, Half Town, Big Tree, &c. chiefs of the Six Nations, are now at Legionville.

We are informed that Congreſs has appropriated the ſum of 100,000 dollars for defraying the expences of the treaty to be held with the hoſtile Indians, on the north weſt ſide of the Ohio, and 8 dollars per day to the commiſſioners who ſhall be employed in that buſineſs.

On the 28th of February the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of this ſtate, convened in the ſenate chamber, agreeable to the reſolution paſſed by both houſes, for the purpoſe of chooſing a repreſentative in the Senate of the United States for the ſtate of Pennſylvania—The votes were taken viva voce, and ALBERT GALLATINE, Eſq. was elected by a majority of 10.

To the Inhabitants of Weſtmoreland and Allegheny Counties.

Fellow Citizens,

I AM *ſorry to hear that ſome of you are leaving the frontiers, and moving you ſcarcely know where, becauſe we have reaſon to ſuſpect the fidelity of the Six Nation Indians, our allies. Perhaps our ſuſpicions are groundleſs; and if they are not, let us hold the pledged faith of our country, in our treaties, ſacred, and never violate it with ſavages, nor any of the human race. But inſtead of leaving the frontiers, or giving way to unneceſſary fear, let us inſtantaneouſly repair our guns provide a quantity of powder and lead, pray to God for the pardon of all our ſins, and preparation for eternity, and hold ourſelves ready for defence in a moment's warning—and as ſoon as we have uncontrovertible evidence, that the Six Nations have broken the treaty and joined our enemies, let us rendezvous immediately, under the proper officers, lay our hands on our ſwords, and putting our truſt in the avenger of injured innocence, let us ruſh into their country, and the god of armies will give us ſucceſs. If they become enemies; as they are our neighbours, and well provided with arms and ammunition, if we cannot carry the war into their country, we are undone. I hope men of property and feeling in the interior parts of the country, will aſſiſt the poorer of their brethren on the frontiers with powder and lead, and I am of opinion it would be highly expedient, in our preſent alarming circumſtances, to have a few men raiſed as ſpies, and ſupported by a general contribution, until our government, which I know will help us, can have time to make proper arrangements for our defence. Let us ſupport the frontiers, for if they once break up, the country is loſt, and we may go over the mountains as ſoon as we pleaſe. The ſituation of the poor people on the frontiers is truly diſtreſſing—Theſe two years paſt prevented in a great meaſure from attending to their farms, the only ſource of ſupport to their families; and now, when they expected peace with the return of the ſpring, are again expoſed to the fearful expectations of all the dreadful conſequences of ſavage barbarity. Ye ſons of peace, who far diſtant from the horrid ſcene, can blame us for ſhedding blood in our own defence, would you have us callous to the piercing cries of our dear wives, and innocent babes, murdered before our eyes. O ye tender mothers, citizens of Columbia, whether inhabiting eaſtern or midland ſtates, when you claſp your charming offspring to your maternal boſom, and when your ſmiling infants entwine their little arms around your neck, and ſteal a kiſs, and with it their mammy's heart, then think what pangs mothers with us muſt feel, when their tender babes are ſnatched from their boſom by cruel, and unrelenting ſavages, who take them by the heels and beat out their brains againſt the wall—and although your feeble hands cannot afford us aſſiſtance, let the briney ſymptoms of ſympathetic woe, flow down your ſorrowful cheeks, while your tongues are employed in ſupplicating the throne of grace, on our behalf.—Ye venerable Legiſlators of the Columbian republic, your lenient, and well intended ſchemes, to conciliate the ſavages, have only increaſed their thirſt for our blood; and if your wiſdom does not lead you to more efficient meaſures, we are undone.—Ye Legiſlators of Pennſylvania, fathers of your country, we, your children once more look up to you for protection, we tremble for fear of the Six Nations, and look to you for aſſiſtance.*

It may be ſaid, that the reaſon why I am ſo forward in the cauſe of the frontiers, is becauſe my property and congregations are there—True, all the property I have in the univerſe, is on the frontiers, but that property would not amount to fifty pounds; and as to my congregations, I can at any time obtain a larger ſalary, out of reach of danger to myſelf or family—but I cannot leave my poor flock, in the day of their diſtreſs; with me they have trod the courts of the prince of peace, where I have explained the doctrines, and urged the practice of genuine religion, as including our duty to God and man: and with them I'll tread the plains of death, in defenſive war. I have no treaſure to ſpend in defence of my people, but my heart's blood, and that ſhall flow, if neceſſity requires. Now, my dear fellow citizens, let us never reſt, until we obtain pardon through the blood of Jeſus; and join with me in a campaign againſt vice and immorality, and the ſavage tribes of our own corrupt inclinations, and if the Indians break in upon us, according to our fears, I will take my ſword in the one hand, and my bible in the other, and join with you in carrying a campaign againſt them, and I hope the Lord will be with us.

Gentlemen,

I am with ſentiments of reſpect,

Yours, &c.

SAMUEL PORTER.

Beaver Run, Weſtmoreland county, Feb. 28, 1793.

FOR SALE,

A New Two Story Brick HOUSE and Lot of Ground, ſituate in Fourth ſtreet in the town of Pittſburgh. For particulars apply to THOMAS GREER, on the premiſes.

March 13, 1793.

WAS FOUND,

On Monday the 11th inſt. on the road to Neigly's mill, near Captain Sample's, a new RIFLE, together with a belt and knife. The owner may have it by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Pitt township, about four miles from Pittſburgh, and paying charges.

SAMUEL DRAKE.

Allegheny county, March 12, 1793.

Whereas a number of perſons who have ſubſcribed to me for this Gazette, ſeem to be very negligent about paying their ſubſcriptions either for the publication or poſtage, this is therefore to requeſt thoſe who are behind in either to make ſpeedy payment without further notice, otherwiſe I ſhall be under the neceſſity of purſuing meaſures for recovery, which will prove diagreeable to me and perhaps to them. He returns his grateful acknowledgments to thoſe whoſe punctuality has enabled him to continue.

The publics moſt obedient ſervant,

ISAAC PEARCE, Poſtrider.

March 1, 1793.

[Correspondence between Mr. ADDISON and Mr. CLYMER; continued from our paper of March 2.]

Copy of a letter from Mr. CLYMER *to Mr.* ADDISON.

Pittsburgh, October 1, 1792.

SIR.

I AM favored with yours of the 29th of September, and am sorry to observe in it the several grounds of objection to a compliance with the request made in mine of the 28th.

I did not mean you should act under a delegated power, having no power myself but to point out to the magistrate certain witnesses, who might be examined by him. This, Sir, I presumed might have been done by me as well at a distance of twenty miles, as in your immediate presence; that presence, nevertheless, I should have sought, but for an opinion founded on the general apprehension here, and which you will pardon me in saying, your letter is by no means fitted to remove; for if in the performance of a judicial duty not voluntarily engaged in, but properly called to, you, who stand so well with your people, could not hope to escape the odium, what ought the promptor himself, and one too in my predicament, to expect? something beyond the passiveness of hatred. Neither to avoid this hazard, would I so much affront my character as a public agent, as to accept the protection, which you say may be had of any of those persons composing the assembly at Pittsburgh, who, in putting the officers of the revenue under the ban of society, by which they necessarily cease to act, and a law to operate, have in effect undertaken to annual the law itself; for the law exists but through its officers and in its execution. Thus beginning the measures of opposition, where the most decided enemies of government would have ended in a bold and open hostility to its authority.

But could I really suppose safety to myself in a place where the name of him under whom I profess to act—a name loved and revered throughout the whole civilized world! has within a few weeks past, according to proofs in my hand, been publicly treated with the utmost scorn and contumely?

I am not so competent to examine the constitutional motive assigned for declining my request—a doubt entertained of the judicial rights of a federal court in this business, though I can discern through it another battery raised against the United States: but it must seem plain to the plainest understanding, that it must be an indispensible act of any government to have the cognizance of crimes committed against itself, and not to be obliged to devolve on any other the care either of its honor or of its defence; neither do I well comprehend, why an offence against the union can be an offence only, as it may happen, to disturb the peace or order of one of its component members; for on this ground, Sir, can the pretention of the states individually, to exclusive jurisdiction, only rest.

But, Sir, were my personal apprehensions got over, to what purpose does your invitation to Washington tend; for proposing to act only through you as the most respectable magistrate, how could the shortening any distance between us change any the circumstances which have disinclined you to serve me.

I am, &c.

GEO. CLYMER.

Mr. ADDISON *to Mr.* CLYMER.

Washington, Oct. 2, 1792

SIR.

I HAVE been favored with your letter of 1st of October by Captain Faulkner: I might have understood your meaning, and better conveyed mine, had your first letter any thing resembled your second. It was *your* commission and not *my own* that you requested me to execute, and that so far as you explained it to me was to take depositions and engage one or two of the best informed witnesses (having provision made for their expence) to go to York before 11th of October, when the circuit federal court will begin its session. And your reason for making this request was not drawn from any obligations of duty, but from the danger of the business and a desire of substituting to this danger my person instead of yours.

This Sir, is as faithful an abstract of your first letter as I can make. In justice to your second, I must acknowledge it is free from those objections which I made to the first, and as it contains an argument, on my answer, the respect which I entertain for your judgment, draws from me a few observations.

In speaking of your personal safety and in suggesting the gentlemen of the committee as a reasonable source of confidence, I spoke my opinion without any design to deceive or insult. And in declining your commission, I gave no evidence of danger for I argued from your fears, not mine. Whatever fears I may have, I am a stranger to myself, if they are capable of restraining me from duty.

Your argument as to the powers of the federal courts, might be conclusive, if it were the right, and not the expediency of its exercise, that I question. Whatever battery you may think this against the United States, it is not raised for the present occasion. From the first moment that I saw the constitution, I believed as I yet believe, that the judicial system was impracticable if the state judiciary and the essential privileges of the citizens were to be preserved. That the power is plainly given by the constitution and laws of the United States, I have no doubt; that it never ought to have been given, I have none, also. And you may call me a croaker, but I will venture to predict, that if ever these powers are brought into exercise, the consequences which I have stated will ensue. Judge then if with these sentiments, and in my station, I should deserve to be thought either a good officer or a good citizen, if without necessity or urgent reason, I contributed to such effects.

That the name of the President of the United States, has in this place, and within a few weeks past, been publicly treated with the utmost scorn and contumely I never before heard. There may be mobs and blackguards in every place, and in this place there may perhaps be less of that silly adulation with which that great man hath been punished and insulted, than in many other places; but I will venture to say, that in no place can there be more true respect for his virtues or more manly gratitude for his services, than here, and that such expressions were not used here by any other person, or in any other circumstances than might be found in the high street of Philadelphia.

I should not take notice of your expression, *my invitation to Washington*, but that coupled with other parts of your letter, it insinuates an intention to deceive. I wish a man whose understanding I esteem, to think otherwise of me, and in truth I assure you that I should be very glad to see you in this place; and I hope you would then think better of us, than upon report (and am sorry we have given too much reason for it) you may do; but I gave no invitation, I only attempted to remove those obstaclees in your way to this place that I understood you complained of.

Language receives different meanings according to the previous impressions of different persons. This may make both you and me discern a sentiment in the expressions of each other which neither of us intended to convey. You will not understand me right, if you do not believe that I am with respect,

Sir, yours, &c. &c.

ALEX. ADDISON.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted by bonds, notes, or book debts, unto Nyhoff and Claasse, merchants, in Greensburgh, are desired to come and pay their debts respectively, on or before the expiration of the month of March next, without further notice, as we wish to close all the accounts of the said partnership.

NYHOFF & CLAASE.

Greensburgh, Feb. 14, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE plantation containing 100 acres, adjoining lands of Col. Thomas Brown, and being within half a mile of (Brownsville) Redstone Old Fort. The place is under good repair, the land is well adapted for raising all kinds of grain, and there is on the premises a good dwelling house, kitchen, barn, &c. a never failing spring of water very convenient to the door, and a very good seat for a distillery; there is about 30 acres of clear land, 5 of which is in meadow, and 10 in wheat and rye, also a very good peach orchard and a number of cherry trees, and about 20 bearing apple trees. A clear and indisputable title will be given, and possession by the first of April. If the land is not sold before the first of April, possession could not be given till the middle of November. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

GIDEON WALKER.

Fayette county, Feb. 4, 1793.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has removed his *Store* o the house which was the late David Duncan's, in Water-street, next door but one to the Printing Office.—Where he is now opening a neat and general assortment of

Fall Goods and Groceries,

which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce. Country Store-keepers may be furnished on the best terms and a short credit where it may be required.

My best thanks wait on those who have heretofore favoured me with their custom, they may rely on being served, as usual, with the best and cheapest goods.

JAMES G. HERON.

Pittsburgh, October 26, 1792.

All persons indebted to the *subscriber are hereby requested to come and pay off their respective balances, as all outstanding debts that are not punctually paid on or before the first day of March next, will, without respect of persons, be put in the proper officers hands for recovery.*

ANDREW WATSON.

Pittsburgh, January 15, 1793.

THE subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, and has opened a *New Store* at his house in Water street, opposite to Mr. Jacob Bausman's ferry, a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

suitable for the season, which he means to sell on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce, deerskins, fur, and peltry. He flatters himself that by the moderation of his prices and attention to business to merit the attention of the public.

WILLIAM WILSON.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 20, 1792.

MY district, as Surveyor, is now confined to that part of Allegheny county, which was formerly Washington. Any person having business to do therein, may apply at my Office in Pittsburgh.

PRESLEY NEVILL.

February 23, 1793.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, are hereby requested to come and pay off their respective balances, as all outstanding debts after the 20th of March next, will, without respect of persons, be put in the proper officers hands for recovery.

JOHN IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, February 20, 1793.

Wingfield Mills, (Chartiers)
January 19, 1793.

Alexander Fowler,

HAS just received by the last waggons from Philadelphia (in addition to what he had on hand) a general assortment of *DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,* and *PATENT MEDICINES*, which he is selling at reduced prices for Country Produce.

Prices Current at Wingfield Mills.

Wheat 4/2, Rye 3/2, Barley 3/6, Corn 3/, Country linen in proportion to its quality. All other articles, viz. Beef, Pork, Tallow, Beeswax, &c. at the Pittsburgh prices.

The mode Mr. Fowler has adopted of conducting his business, will enable his neighbours and others, who wish to favor him with their custom of supplying themselves and families with every needful article on the easiest terms; as his goods are of the best quality, his prices moderate, and his payments will be made accommodating and convenient.

All persons are hereby forbid from taking an assignment on two notes executed by the subscribers to George Frazer, of Kentucky, formerly of Washington county, Pennsylvania, one for sixteen pounds thirteen shillings and four pence, dated October 1789, the other for three pounds fourteen shillings, dated November 28th, 1789. These notes are left with William Hays, his agent, of Washington county, which notes we are determined not to pay till we are compelled by law.

ELIZABETH STRONG,
SARAH BECK.

February 18, 1793.

Wanted, by the Printer hereof, a LAD of about 14 or 15 years of age, that can read and write English, as an Apprentice to the Printing Business.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Water-Street the corner of Chancery-Lane, where Subscriptions, *Essays, Advertisements, &c. are thankfully received—and* Printing *in general performed with accuracy and dispatch.*